WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882. Amusements To-Day.

Abberts Park Theatre-Discusses. Hijom Opera Monac—Hetrosom. Booth's Thratre—Titlet of Leave Man. Bannell's Museum-Braulway and His st. Daly's Theatre-Odute. Nation. firend Opera House-Our bearing Rosse. Matthe Grand Opera House—Gir Busyling House, Matter (John Pinne Mineaum—20), Busylin Haverly's Niblo's Garden—Have Crock, Matines Haverly's Niblo's Garden—Have Ville Slave, Haverly's Niblo St. Them's—A Colorated Cass, Madison Square Garden—Circo, Matines, Hadison Square Theatre-Emeralda. tinndard Theatre-Claude Duvat. Ann Francisco Minstrels-Broadway and 28th at Thalin Theatre-The Merry War. Matines. Theatre Comique Squatter Severatenty. Comy Pantor's Theatre-Pus on the Stare Union Square Theatre. The Lights of London. Wallack's Theatre-Youth.
Window Theatre-num't of Peren. Hatines

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Looking Forward to 1884.

Half way between elections, some of our respected friends are beginning to trouble themselves about the issues on which the Democratic canvass of 1884 is to be made.

We observe especial animation in the ranks of the Democrate who want free trade. Tariff for revenue only is the issue for 1884, says that clarion-voiced prophet of progressive politics, the editor of the Courier-Journal. Mr. WATTERSON seems to have been inspired and encouraged by the result of his experiment of two years ago, when he was Chairman of the Democratic platform committee. Our distinguished friend FRANK HURD of Ohio, who has been too long out of active politics, also wants to make the next campaign on the free trade issue.

The Washington Post is led to remark that "the tariff is about the only issue the Jeffersonian Democratic party has left."

Now the Democratic party all alone cannot make free trade an issue. It takes two parties to make an issue; for an issue is the presentation of alternatives between which to choose. If the Republican party should declare its adherence to the principle of a tariff for protection as the chief and controlling proposition of its policy; and the Democratic party should set up free trade in the same way, then the Democratic party might be said to make an issue with the Republican party on the question as between free trade and protection. But this is not likely to happen in 1884, for two reasons: First, the Republican party does not go for protection in any unqualified, exclusive way; secondly, the Democratic party does not go for free trade in any decided, exclusive way.

There are Republican protectionists and Republican free traders; Democratic free traders and Democratic protectionists; yet there are probably more Republicans than Democrats who are protectionists; and probably more Democrats than Republicans who are free traders. So far as the tariff question is concerned, the Democrat who is in favor of a tariff for revenue only is the brother and ally of the Republican who wants free trade, while he is the opponent and political enemy of the Democrat who believes in a little protection. If, then, Messra Warrenson and Hund succeed in making free trade the issue in the next Presidential contest, they will succeed in breaking up the Republican and Democratiparties, and in forming two new political organizations, different in purposes and professions from those that now exist. Now are Mr. Warrenson and Mr. Hunn and the Democratic free traders able to do that thing? And if they finally break away from the Democracy on this issue, as they ar certainly capable of doing, will the Repu lican free traders and their ablest organ, the New York Times, go with them? Will even the semi-independent Erraina Post, the most conble editors all free traders, leave the Repu lican party to go into a free trade party in which Demograts and ex-Confederates prodominate? We shall watch with interest for the answer which facts may perhaps make

to these questions. Besides, if Messes, Watterson and Hund should be able to create a new party, a free trade party, and put themselves at the head of it, in the summer of 1884. would they succeed or would they be defeated in the fall of the same year? Are there more protectionists than free tenders now in the United States, or are the free traders in the majority? That is another question to which facts may perhaps give an answer.

Meanwhile it is certain that an important political issue two years hence will be the issue of honesty or dishonesty, economy or extravagance in the administration of public affairs. If any party wants to make a temper of the Catalan, his industrial and show in electing the next President, it be-commercial aptitudes and achievements, offer hooves that party to get on the right side of this dividing line without much delay.

Congress and the Militin. regulate its disbursement. The existing aption of over fifty millions. The House Militia

with \$600,000. vided for apportioning the appropriation whole population of Barcelona seems to have among the States, and no accountability exacted for the property furnished; while the of all classes and all interests which distinstatute words " providing arms and equipments" have been construed as not authorizing the issue of tents and other articles necessary for camps of instruction. Hence this latter restriction is removed, in the Sen- It is thus not merely a group of workmen or ate bill, by a provision for furnishing amoust a knot of capitalists, but a great city, the nition, ordnauce, and tents, while it is further lungs and heart of a populous province, prescribed that the apportionment of the which is now on strike. And how long can sum of \$600,000 among the States shall be opthe basis of the number of active, uniformal with an excitable people wrought to extreme militia maintained by each. This is the sub- bitterness and resentment on the one side. stance of the Senate's bill of seven sections. and on the other a strong military force, rep-It is a conservative measure, and, as the ac-resenting the inflexible determination of the companying report admits, is directed to a Government ? So far, indeed, the popular special purpose, "reserving the subject of a manifestations have been pacific, and the general revision of the law for more mature, traops, have pendently been kept within consideration." Viewest in this light, it is their barracks; but according to Monday's not unworthy of support.

national militia. Not disheartened by pre- | the most rigorous measures for the suppresvious failures, it again proposes a system by | sion of illegal agitation. How this statewhich the organization, the discipline, the | ment was received in Barcelona we have not service clothing, the camp equipage, and the as yet heard; but there is ground for appreinstruction of the troops shall be substan- | hending that it may give the signal for an ally uniform, so that the country may outbreak of violence which may easily have, with a slight additional expense, a spread into an insurrection. If history

reserve army of about 200,000 citizen soldiers. | teaches anything, it is that the disaffection It is well known that volunteer organiza- of Catalonia is one of the worst disasters i

tions have superseded the militia contemplated under the act of 1792. This statute was adapted to the infancy of a country then still liable to European aggression; but if enforced now, it would require military duty from nearly seven million men, each of whom would have to be armed and equipped. The expense and unwieldiness of such a force make it out of the question; and it would be preposterous to thus needlessly impose milltary duties on every able-bodied citizen. It only remains to alter the law to suit the

existing facts. The House bill accepts the volunteer organizations, now not recognized by the laws of Congress, as active militia; it increases the annual appropriation, as we have intimated, to a million dollars, and applies it to furnishing clothing and camp equipage no less than arms; it provides for a pattern of fatigue uniforms, while allowing the distinctive and more showy full-dress garments which now attract many youths to the militia; it contemplates uniform regulations of government, without interfering with the constitutional rights of the States to the training of their troops; it will give uniformity of calibre to the arms, so that in a sudden call for militia from different States they could use a common ammunition; it provides for camp instruction, and for the detail of

regular officers for staff duty in the militia. In this bill the basis of a practicable system may be found. It may require modification in details to secure it from encroachment upon existing rights of the volunteer militia and of States. But the first need is to procure for the bill a full opportunity of discussion in Congress.

The Strikes in Spain.

It is an unfortunate predicament in which the SAGASTA Ministry fluds itself involved by the ominous state of things in Catalonia. So long as the present Spanish Government had to face merely the hostility of Conservatives and the discontent of Cuban autonomists, its | our national faith as pledged to China in the situation was no doubt awkward, yet by no means desperate. But when the official action of a Liberal Premier is loudly repudiated in the centre of Liberalism, the dilenima is a grievous one. Either he must succumb to popular clamor, in which event his foresight and firmness will be discredited, or he must put down the industrial agitation with the strong band, in which case many of his partisaus will be incurably allenated.

It is clear enough that Mr. SAGASTA, when he took office, rather more than a year age, assumed a very difficult rôle, and that he has managed to accomplish a good deal with the heterogeneous and unstable materials at his command. His victory over the Canovas DEL CASTILLO Ministry was won only by a fusion, essentially temporary, between the Moderates and a wing of the Conservative party led by Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, who considered Castillo's violation of the pledges given in Cuba a personal affront. On the other hand, the bulk of Sagasra's supporters are dynastic Liberals, who accept the monarchy, but demand that the reactionary Constitution of 1876 shall be modified in an enlightened and progressive spirit, so as to reproduce the main features of the Constitution of 1860. To satisfy such men as Mr. MORET Y PRENDERGAST, Admiral Burenger. and the Marquis DE SARDOAL, whose political ideal is the last-named political system, and at the same time not offend such men as Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, Mr. ALONZO MARTI-NEZ, and the Marquis DE LA VEGA Y ABMIJO. who prefer the widely different regime of 1876, was a task scarcely more practicable than walking on a razor's edge, and Mr. SAGASTA deserves credit for the dexterity with which he has preserved his balance.

After averting the exists which seemed impending a menth ago through the alarm ingendered in Conservatives of the Campos ne by the extent of the concessions to Liberalism, it was supposed that the Ministry had insured its tenure of office for perlans another year. Meanwhile, however, meh graver troubles were brewing in anless quarter. In his effort to solve the inspelal problem which has embarrassed Signification for half a contury, Mr. Sagasta sought just been neminated for Judge of the United stant of free trude journals, with its array of the stimulate agricultural production, and esally to extend the market for Spanish wines, by concluding a new commercial treaty. with France. The latter country, since the diminution of its own grape crop through. be invages of the phylloxers, has become a tomer for those wines, and is willing to admit them on very favorable terms, provided its manufactures are allowed access to the peninsula on similar conditions. A treaty was accordingly arranged by the SAGASTA Ministry on this basis of reciprocity, and was about to be submitted to the Cortes for ratification, when last week the protests of the Catalonian industries began to take the form of a formidable demonstration.

It is well known that Catalonia is the work shop of Spain, and that the chief city, Barcelons, is at once the Birmingham, the Manchester, and the Liverpool of the Iberian peninsula. The acquisitive and progressive a striking contrast to the inactivity of Castile and Andalusia; and these resources have been turned to large account under a protective tariff, which virtually assured to Cata-The purpose of the bill reported by Mr. Jonia a monopoly of the markets of Spain Sewell from the Senate Military Committee and of her ectonies. Whether in a free field is to increase the annual appropriation for the skill and capital of Barcelona could arming and equipping the militia, and to cope with the attractions of French manufactures is mostler question, which the propriation of \$290,000 was fixed in the year. Catalans, at all events, have answered per-1808. There were then seventeen States, emptorily in the negative. They declared with a population of eight millions; there last week that the Cortes, if it sanctioned the are now thirty-eight. States, with a popula- treaty with France proposed by the Ministry, would annihilate their industries; and Mr. bill accordingly cells for an appropriation of Sagasta's authorizement, made on Satur-\$1,000,000; but the Senate bill contents itself day, that he should resonately carry out his project, provoked an outburst of Under the existing laws no mode is pro- wrath and indignation in which literally the cooperated. It is this unanimity on the part guishes the movement from other industrial demonstrations. Since Sunday every mill has been stopped, every shop closed, and business of every kind has been suspended. the tension of such a situation be sustained. telegrams the situation was becoming hourly The House measure, however, is more com- more strained and the danger of explosion prehensive and ambitious. It revives the more immunent. Nevertheless, on Thesday project, so frequently postponed, of sub- Mr. Sagasra again aumounced in the Cornes stantially reorganizing the State forces, that the Government was bent on passing giving them many of the features of a the commercial trenty, and would resort to

that can befall a Spanish Government. Just now, therefore, the news from Spain is invested with peculiar interest.

Abolish Them.

Though the members of the Legislature differ in opinion on the question of free canals, they all profess to be desirous of affording them relief from unnecessary burdens. If they are sincere in this purpose, they should take up and pass without delay

two bills which now lie on their desks. One of these bills is for the abolition of the office of Canal Appraiser. There are three Appraisers. When the canals were in process of construction and enlargement, there was a good deal of important work to be done by the Appraisers in estimating and awarding damages to claimants whose lands had been taken or injured by the State for canal purposes. Now that the canals are completed, there is but a driblet of this sort of work to be performed; and the little that remains can be done by the Canal Board without cost, and the expensive machinery of the Canal Appraisers' department be dispensed with.

The other measure referred to is the bill for abolishing the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, and the transfer of the business to the Comptroller's office. From the origin of the canal system down to 1848 the duties now performed by the Auditor were discharged in the Comptroller's office. During this third of a century there was never a lisp of complaint concerning the manner in which this important business was conducted. But in 1845 the patronage of a new department was wanted, and the office of Auditor was created. It is a costly bureau, and scandals have from time to time stained its administration. It ought to be abolished, and its duties again devolved upon the Comptroller.

President ARTHUR vetoes the Chinese Immigration bill on the ground that the suspen-sion of the coming of Chinese laborers to this country for twenty years would be a breach of treaty of 1880. He reviews the negotiations at the forming of the treaty, to show that neither of the contracting parties contemplated the passage of an act containing a prohibition of immigration for twenty years, or thought that such a period would be a reasonable suspension or limitation. He adds that he is deeply convinced of the necessity for some legislation on this subject, and points out features of this act which, he thinks, could be modified to advantage. He says the system of personal registration and passports is undemocratic hostile to the spirit of our institutions. The Chinese Minister has reminded him that the bill makes no provision for the transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. Good faith. and good policy too, he thinks, require us to suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers for a less period than twenty years. No one can say that the country has not profited by the work of the Chinese, and the Pacitic States, he declares, are full of evidences of their industry. is supposed they are not needed there, but there may be other sections of the country, he suggests, where their labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race. Finally, the President points out that the trade of China has been very valuable us, and especially to California, and that the poney of this bill must repel it. It may be. he says, that the great and paramount interest of protecting our labor from Asiatic competition justifies us in a permanent adoption of this policy; but it is wiser in the first place to make a shorter experiment, with a view hereafter of maintaining permanently only such features as time and experience may commend.

So TELLER is to be Secretary of the Interior in place of old Father KIRKWOOD. We don't like it, but we must hope for the best. Gen. ABTHUS has not yet made any mistake that is quite fatal since he has been President. Perhars Telles may turn out a better man than people suppose

It is said to be the usage in Washington society for everybody to stand up when President ARTHUR enters the room. They also address him as "Your Excellency," That is, snobs do, who are ignorant about the law of the

Mr. ALFRED CONKLING COXE, who has States District Court for the Northern District ting, and also of Bishop Coxe of the western diocese of New York. Mr. Coxe graduated at Hamilton College, and read law with Mr. Conkling, whose partner he afterward became in Utica, where he now resides. No lawyer in the interior of the State is better known as an advocate or an orator. He is now about 36 years of age. The place to which he is nominated was filled for a quarter of a century by his grandfather, the Hen. ALFRED CONKLING

Mr. CORNELL may begin to pack his trunks. It is settled that Judge Folgar will be the Republican candidate for Governor next fall. And still, only one Governor of New York has ever been elected President.

The proceedings of Judge Lynch are rarely attended by such formalities as in the case of RICHARD LONG at Kokomo, Indiana, Hang me decent " was his request when the mob took him out of jail, and he was gratified by devotienal services. A minister delivered a prayer, and then Long, stending on a box. sang "See that My Grave is Kept Green," after which he was hanged.

The wicked partners of Deacon RICHARD SMITH sympathize with and defend John Rus-SELL Young, the sneak news thief. This is natural. The case of the wicked partners of Dencon Richard Smith is in some aspects even are surcharged with turpitude than the case of John Russull Young. He stole news, which is property and which has a money price, and he stole for his own pecuniary profit. Even this intelligible motive seems to be absent in the ease of the wicked partners, who have been engaged for years. In purblining, in big and little pieces, the moral reputation of the truly good man. It is true that in every instance the stolen goods have been recovered and restored; and Deacon RICHARD SMITH'S reputation for true goodness is quite as illustrious as it was a dozen years ago-in fact, it is more so. But, then, John Russell Young suffered for his thefts. He was discharged from the Tribuse; while the punishment of Deacon Richard SMITH'S wicked partners is still in the pickle barrel of Time.

HANLAN'S victory over BOYD on the Type was so complete as to destroy much of the interest in his coming match with TRICKETT on the Thames. Yet the Australian has the same chance that Boyn had, namely, that of catching HANLAN by needdent on a day when he is not ite himself. This lack of condition happened HANLAN on the Seekonk, and of course may appen again. It is a small margin on which to put up money, but it is about all there is for anybody outside of Canada.

The Massachusetts liquor laws have not een entorced in Boston in such a way as to satisfy the temperance men, and it is therefore proposed to abridge the city's powers of selfgovernment. A legislative committee has deelded to report a bill transferring the police owers of the city authorities to a Board of Metropolitan Police.

NANCE, the Tennessee brute who, becoming angry at his three-year-old child, seized it by the ankles and dashed its brains out against the wall, in its mother's sight, is worthy to be catalogued with the Maryland rufflan who tied his twelve-year-old daughter by the heels from a rafter, and there flogged her and left her al night in torture. No one can surmise how many little victims of parental cruelty perish without the discovery of these crimes.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION JOB.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—One hundred and sixty-five members of the House have already entered their names on the Speaker's roster for speeches upon the tariff, being more than half of the whole body. Deducting the days set aside for special subjects, these speeches, at the rate of four a day, if delivered, would carry the debate into the middle of June.

and perhaps beyond that time.

The intention of the monopolists, when they contrived the commission scheme of delay and indefinite postponement of reform, was to hurry the bill through Congress with as little discussion as possible. That plan succeeded in the Senate, where only a few speeches cov-

ered the ground on both sides.

But if the present temper should hold in the House, a free and easy debate, sufficiently prolonged, would be apt to bring out an expression of sentiment from the country that might materially interfere with the plans of the monopo lists and their commission, which, practically considered, means a new lease for the existing

tariff until 1886. Suppose the bill of the Senate to pass the House, as would be the case on a direct vote at this time, what would naturally happen afterward? The Commissioners are to report on the first Monday in January, 1883, when Congress would be enjoying the holiday recess. That report would be referred to the Committee of Pinance in the Senate, of which Mr. Morrill is Chairman, and to the Ways and Means in the

House, of which Mr. Kelley is Chairman. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Kelley are the two most extreme protectionists we possess, and they believe in the doctrine which they preach. Nobody supposes they would hasten to bring forward any bill which would aim to impair a policy which according to their peculiar theory, is beneficial to the country.

Hence, with this power lodged in the hands of these two Chairmen, it is absurd to suppose there would be any serious attempt at legislation next session, even if the Commissioners completed their task. Failure at the next session would throw the subject over until the winter of 1883-84. Then it would be necessary to revive the commission, or to pass a joint resolution reviving the report of the Commission, assuming it to be made conformably to the bill as it passed the Senate.

That would bring the question before Congress, if at all, on the eve of the two national Conventions, and the Presidential election in November, 1884. By common consent it would go over, not to be touched until the new Administration came into power, in the Presi-

dent's first message of December, 1883. The Commission bill, therefore, means in plain English, five or six hundred millions of profits for the monopolists during this period of delay, to be extorted from the taxpayers by a device of deception. If discussion in the House will kill this job, for it is nothing else when clearly understood, then we hope it may continue all summer, until Congress shall be compelled to deal frankly with the country, and to bring in a bill of honest revision.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Philharmonic Club's Concert. The last of the six solrées of chamber music given this winter by the Philharmonic Club took place last evening at Chickering Hall. All of the concerts have been of a high order of merit. That of last evening was distinguished, perhaps, from the others as being selected from the works of composers of particularly melodious music. It sometimes appears as though modern composers were afraid of rhythm, and as if the teachers of composition at the European conservatories had laid down for their pupils as the first rule in the art to beware of melody. Tortured and twisted strains are common enough, but straightfor-

art to beware of meledy. Fortured and twisted strains are common enough, but straightforward melodies are rare. Spohr and Mendelssohn, however, had not joined the new school and the traditions of Haydin and Mozari still remained in their hearts. It was their compositions that made the chief feature in list evening's programme.

Spohr's Quintet in D minor for two violins viola violancello, and plano was at the head of the programme. It is a delightful composition, in Spohr's most flowing and grazeful veinton, in Spohr's most flowing and part it is so rarely of late years that Mr. Hedfman in heard in concert, that the opportunity end veid last night was all the from welcome from its infrequence. His charming paying is just as fresh, and his touch as cleater and running his runs as pearly, and his coloring as delicate as ever. He carried his part in the quintet with great taste, refinement, and discretion. Perhaps, however, his playing was heard to even better advantage in the delightful little triad of Noveletten, throute and Scherro, by Schumann, Buch and Mendelschon, respectively in which it was hard to see which pleased the most so completely did each succeeding selection supplement and advant the others. In all, however, he sentire nearly and however, he section supplement and advant the others. In all, however, he sentire nearly selection supplement and advant the others. In all, however, he sentire nearly selection supplement and advant the others. In all, however, he sentire nearly selection supplement and advant the others. In all, however, he sentire nearly selection supplement and advant the others. In all, however, he sentire nearly selection supplement and advant the others. it was hard to say which pleased the most so completely did each succeeding selection supplement and adorn the others. In all however, his entire neathess and thoroughness of execution with the poeniar dainty grace in which he has perhaps, no superior in the city made his playing a delight, and roused the most carnest and appreciative applause.

Mr. Joseffy s two little compositions, composed for and dedicated to the Philiparmonic Ciute, go far to refute the common remark that instrumental carnost make poor composers. The first an Evening Song played throughout with mutest strings, was full of tender dreaminess and delicate melody. The second called —for no very apparent reason—a Pastorale, was brighter and more sportive, but still with much of graceful sentiment and a distinct and interesting melodic theme. But were skillfully secred and had that flavor of coherence and individual character so often lacking in new school compositions. They were played by the club with seemingly exceptional zest and enjoyment.

The convert closed with a skillful performance of Mendelssohn's Octot in E flat. It really might almost be called a nonet in its present form the double bass being added to reinforce the second celle part, as is commonly done in Europe when this work is played. The composition is really in eight parts, and this left Mr. Arnoid's first violin to contend against this strengthened bass'of two violoncelles and double bass, and it was occasionally overweighted in consequence.

MME. PATTI SAILS.

Possibly to Come Back Next Year-Facorted

Down the Bay. Do I intend to return to this country?" said Mme. Patti yesterday, repeating a Sux reporter's in-quiry as they stood on the upper seek of the Arizons. "Of course I intend to. I like the country, and I shouldn't wonder if I came back for next season."

Then why denity on stay here until them?"

Because I like my castle-Cruig's nos Castle-at
Ystradgenials, in Wales (the long Welsh words came out as finently as a musical phrases, and have, besides, an encagement to sing at covert funden for Mr. Gye, beginning the sabide of a stumonia. And if you return will you be under the same manneuty.
Nothing is settled yet. I have offers from six manas, amon, them. Mr. Anbey, Mr. Mapleson, and Mr. Nacon Hanner. All that I am say is that I has Mr. Abextrainely—so much that I want him to manage my
open energy ments.
Since Nicolvia and Mile. Castalian stood by and soon
ore Brannil. Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and by thereis is below the group. A number of flower process had sent to Party. The Arizons was accompanied as fa-ay little by the re-ends cutter Washurzon Usart, this is not a Granini, Appraise r Webb, Mr Ab Mr Tillatson, Abertuni J. it schooling of beson, alan blook, J. Dow de Nr uman, h. i. Gillatre of Abrita S. Hoffishner, Sapolen J. Hannes, and

A Grammatical Revision.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. A revision of the New Testament has recently been completed, which, while it faithfully adheres to the original dresh. preserves the tone and chythm of the old English idiom. It is made strictly to account with the grammar of the English language. Such a revision is demanded not only by the numerous critics of the late Angle-American revision, but the common reader. It leaves out all the accessories, such as notes, connects, and marginal references, having only the hare tx: In this revision the reader will not be pained by absoluteisms and on grammatical words sudjentases which occur on almost every page of the late revision. The reviser has devoted many years to the preparation of this wors, without authority of a clerical convention or the ungrimatur of Oxford and Cambridge preses, untramunched by any regulations or creed. His chief and only aim was p produce a pure English revision. He has avoided all the objectionable features of the late revision, and believes that his work will meet with acceptance by all who de-sire a pure Einglish text.

THE SEVEN NEW CARDINALS.

The Ceremonial of their Creation-Roman ROME, March 17 .- I have already told you

the names of the seven new Cardinals, to be created on the 27th of this month. The ceremonial is as follows: On a Monday morning the Pope summons the Sacred College and reads an allocution declaring the names of those whom he wishes to create. "Quid vobis vide-tur?" he asks the Cardinals. They stand forth, take off their skull caps, and bow their heads in assent. When the consistory is over, one of the masters of ceremonies carries to each newly elected Cardinal a letter from the Cardinal nephew-in this case from the Cardinal brother, since Leo XIII, has no Cardinal nephew-notifying him of his election. To those who live away from Rome, the news of the election is carried by one of the Pope's Guard of Nobles, along with the skull cap, or succletto. The berretta is carried by an Ablegate. Sometimes the Cardinal's hat is sent but very seldom; it is a mark of great distinction, granted only to the relatives of sovereigns. Those who are present in Rome go in the afternoon to visit the Cardinal brother of the Pope. and at his house they assume the Cardinals' habits, but not the mouella and bercella, which are laid upon them by the Pope himself, when they go to see him a little later, introduced by his brother, Cardinal Pecci. On leaving the Popo's ante-chamber each new Cardinal gets his succhetto, which is presented to him on a silver tray by one of the servants of his Holiness. If any sovereigns happen to be sojourning in Rome at the time, the new Cardinals go to pay them a visit, starting in a body. from the apostolic palace. On the following Friday a second consistory takes place, to which the new Cardinals are admitted. At this second consistory some business is done. generally the provision of bishops for vacant churches or dioceses. Before nominating the bishops the Pope closes the mouth (claudit os) of each new Cardinal, and at the end of the session opens their mouths again, giving the sight to express their opinions in the meeting, to vote, and also to receive their piatto cardinalizio, or income. Tais is 4,000 seudi-nearly \$4,000. Their mouths being opened, the new Cardinals receive from the Pope the hat the Cardinal's ring and the title of their respec-tive church or desconry. The creation of these seven new Cardinals leaves only four places vacant in the Sacred College.

leaves only four places vacant in the Sacreu College.

Cardinal Howard and Count Peeci, the Pope's neptiew, will, it is said, represent his Hollness at the future eremony of the coronation of the Czur of Kussia.

at the future ceremony of the coronation of the Czar of Russia.

Thieves have recently been plundering the catacombs. A few nights ago some burglars made their way into the Villa Borghese, and carried away the bronze statue of young Geta, valued at about \$5,000, as well as a small marble statue of Jupiter Tonans.

Garibaidi is going to Sicily. His friends do not approve the journey—a hard one for a man of his age. He is 75.

Surah Bernhardt is here. She has been very coldly received at the Teatro della Valle. While admitting her talent, the Roman newspapers rebake the exaggeration and puffery which herald her wherever she goes. The Gaistle of Italie thinks her more fit for a specimen for the anatomist and the moralist than an example for artists.

It is reported that King Humbert is so uneasy over the Roman question that he lately remarked. I wish I could leave Rome to the Pope and go and live in another city."

I see in some of the American newspapers reports about the Pope's intention to leave Rome and establish humself elsewhere. These stories are absolutely without foundation.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House Amending the Army Appropria-tion Bill-Business in the Senate. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Mr. Miller, from

the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably to the Senate the bill to incorporate Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The Senate had a debate on the bill granting the right of way through the Choctaw Indian country to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. The bill finally went over. In the House, Mr. Kelley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back a bill admitting free of duty articles intended for the Denver exhibition. It was passed.

Mr. Chaumers introduced a bill in the House that no Congress district in a State shall con-tain 10,000 more population than another in the same State, unless such excess is necessary to prevent the subdivision of a county; but in this law representatives to the Forty-eights and subsequent Congresses shall be elected from the same districts which elected them to the Forty-seventh Congress.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Bragg offered an amendment providing that in computing the length of service for additional pay, the time of service on the retired list shall in the mass be computed nor shall any additional tay be allowed for such service. Adopted. Mr. Heliterson, under instructions from the Committee on Military Afairs moved to strike out phases upon the retried ist. It he has served forty years, or is sixty-two years of age, he shall be phased on the retired list, provided that this shall not apply to the General. Lieutemant-General, and present Major-Generals of the army. On motion of Mr. Butterworth, and after a sharn debate, the last clause, making every

stricken out and the amendment was passed, 62 to 17.

Mr. Brang raised a point of order against the clause transferring to the Court of Claims the clause transferring to the Court of Claims the clause as we pending in the Quartermaster General's department. After a long discussion the Chairman decided that so much of the clause as morely provides for the transfer of the claims was in order, but that the portion which regulates the manner in which the Court of Claims shall act in determining the claims was not in order. Mr. Reed of Maine appealed from the first portion of the decision. Mr. Hiscock of New York from the latter part and Mr. Townshend of Himos from the whole decision. Pending action on the appeals, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE LOG OF THE DAUNTLESS.

Moments that Provoked Fine Writing and Pale Faces on the Pleasure Bont.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The schooner yacht Dauntless, Commodore John R. Waller, which left New York Sunday morning, arrived in the Delaware Breakwater late Sunday evening to repair damages occasioned by encountering a tremendous hurricane. All went until half-past 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. when the transition from almost a calm to a hurricane was instantaneous. The following is e extract from the log kept by Mr. Chester isword, one of the invalids going South:

1 d 2 P M. while we were singing serred sours has Recked Ages, and when it an lived my Tricker, the voice of Carl Wirks was learned in them in the strength of the control of th the period, and. States ind. Are con-ditionally dependent of the state of the state of the area of the state of the fer and to state of the fer of the state of the fer of the state of th was strick, and every man on heard was demanted with be rule. They left better when, after we hours mend us of walk. We strucker may and better still when we meliored shelds Delawate Break water.

After repairing, the Duantless will proceed to her next stopping place, Fortress Monroe, England and American Citizena

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: England will tyrannize over those only who are unable to resis-The Son of a Celebrated Actress.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The Sir Henry Wrixon "Becker," reported in Tan Sun of to day to have been saved from the steamship Douro, is Sir Henry Wrixon Becker, whose mother was the celebrated actress Miss O'Neill.

W. M. D.

Yet Once They were Friendly.

From the New York Times.

Gov. Cornell's opponents are not slow in repeating Mr. Conking's reported recent aneer at New York's Chief Executive as "that lizard on the full."

**Successantly, and aur they remain need not imagine that they cannot find the Americans of the Americans the Americans of the Americans with the Foundation because with the Sir Chinese with the remain the cause with the remain the success which are also shows that it adiabates pay she will once missovernment on the Irish and keep them there when once she is made to understand that Americans in the Americans in the Foundation point because the insulations of the Sir Residued not to receive the insulations. We seen her accurate, and she thinks we will fast an electric the struck our misrepresentative on one cleak and because the Insulation of the Sir Residued for the S successfully, and my Government need not imagine tha

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

A Story in Washington of Ex-Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, April 2. Some persons here have wondered at the apparent energy of the Administration in pressing the Star route prosecutions. They seem to have found it impossible to believe that Mr. Arthur would prosecute his old political friends in order to cours the doing of justice. The incredulous have at last found an explanation for the whole matter. They lay it now to ex-Postmaster-General Jewell. It will be recollected that Jewell and Dorsey had a very serious falling out during the Presidential campaign. Dorsey was not satisfied with Jewell's nice way of carrying on the fight, and therefore, when

Dorsey was not satisfied with Jeweil's nice way of carrying on the fight, and therefore, when serious work had to be done with "soap" and other commodities in Indiana, Dorsey and the other managers put Jewell in the background, and the campaign was put directly into Dorsey's shands. Dorsey not only distributed whatever there was to distribute, but he received the credit from no less a person than Mr. Arthur of having elected the ticket. Jewell was naturally angry, and he has not outgrown his anger. When the investigation of the Starroutes began, Jewell, it is said, saw his opportunity to get even with his enemy. His first step was to secure the appointment of P. H. Woodward as a detective. Jewell had been head of the Post Office, Department, and knew how the alleged frauds had been committed. Woodward had been an inspector and George H. Corneli had been the left.

The two set about the work of collecting evidence to convict Braily, Dorsey, and all those connected with the Star routes show they suspected of guilt. Woodward was not the only person at work. Jewell and Corneli gave him all the information in their possession. They person at work. Jewell and Corneli gave him all the information in their possession. They person at work. Jewell and Corneli gave him all the information in their possession. They person at work Jewell and to Mr. Dorsey's ascendance in the Bepublican party. They further made up their minds that they would make so strong a case that no Administration would be able to protect the persons charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government. They claim now that the Connecticut people have accomplished what they set about, and that the evidence gathered by Woodward, who has long been a prominent Jewell man in Connecticut politics, with the assistance of his two old whiefs is so strong that the Administration cannot do anything but go on with the prosecution. Jewell and Woodward, and that the Administration of abandoning the cases to discover the real strength of the Government's side. They say h

viction of Brady, Dorsey, and some others.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRAP FOR TAMMANY. She Loves Cornell and Baker More than she Hates Prison Contract Labor.

With an air of extreme innocence, Alderman Robert B. Roosevelt stood up in the Board of Aldermen yesterday and offered a preamble and resolutions. The preamble set forth that the Board had heretofore condemned the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor. The resolution, by way of reaffirming this position, condemned the city Senators who voted to confirm Isaac Baker, a man committed to the prison contract labor system now in vogue, as Superintendent of State Prisons.

The Board, Mr. Roosevelt observed, had several times endorsed the acts of Senator Grady. There seemed to be a feeling in the city now that Mr. Grady needed endorsement. He feared that Senator Grady might become nauseated with so much taffy. He thought that the Tammany Aldermen would do well to keep their

many Aldermen would do well to keep their eyes on the Senator, and not be afraid to vote to apply the lash to their members of the Legislature when they deserved consure.

Alderman Fitzpatrick, one of Tammany's crators in the Board, said that Alderman Roosevelt's speech was "flummery," and then eulogized Senator Grady. He commended the Tammany Senators for voting for Baker, attacked Mayor Grace, even calling him the man down stairs," and then paid his respects to the County Democracy. That party, he said, "is a mere tondstool, a sort of smut on wheat, a fungus which vanished when Tammany Hall's rays fell on it last fall." The Alderman concluded by moving to table Mr. Roosevelt's resolution.

There is not much to fay about Tammany Hall. Mr. Roosevelt rejoined. "It is a species of blood poison which has done great injury to the Democratic party. The virus is at last out of that party, and has been taken into the Republican party. I hope that it will run through that party until it destroys it. Then I will join Alderman Fitzpatrick in thanking God for Tammany Hall."

At this point Alderman Wells arose and gravely presented the following amendment to

At this point Alderman Wells arose and gravely presented the following amendment to Mr. Roosevelt's resolution:

Resolved. That a special meeting of this Board be held every Wednesday at 12 o check noon for the purpose of considering resolutions relating to the policy of the na-tional and State Governments.

Laughter and applause followed. Afterward

IMPRISONED AMERICAN CITIZENS. A Report from the Secretary of State Transmitted to the House.

Washington, April 4.-The Speaker presented to the House to-day the following communication from Secretary Frelinghuysen to the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resotion of the flouse requesting the President to obtain a list of all American citizens, naturalized or native born, under arrest or imprisonment by authority of the British Government, with a statement of the cause or causes of such arrest and imprisonment, and especially such of said citizens as may have been thus arrested end imprisoned under the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland, and, if not incompatible with the public interest, that the communicate such information when received to the House, " " has the honor to inform the President, in part response to this request, that for some lime past active negotiations have been carried on between the two disveriments. These negotiations have been conducted in a spirit of entire from ship, and it affords the Secretary of State pleasure to his form the President that on the 2-lines, information was recovered by the Department of state that all the American citrains belief as prisoners in Iroland, had been received to the disk prisoners in Iroland, had been related to the prisoner and white presents the foreign of the remaining prisoners and the hype is sufferable that a result will be reached self-sacroy and honorable alike to both Governments. ender arrest or imprisonment by authority of the British

The Truly Good Man as an Orator.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. Dencon Bishard Smith is another of our Co. lumbiads. The Beacon is neither so majestic in person or in style as Father Taft, nor so light and sunny as Mr. Hassaurek. He occupies a place between them, is not devoid of humor but rather inclines to statistics, due, perhaps, to his long familiarity with the Chamber of Commerce. Hence at a business or commercial dinner or a manistral blow out, where the material interests of the city can be appropriately introduced, the Deacon acquire himself fairly and creditably. But no one would suspect his power of oratory from his speeches on such ccasions. It is in public assembles and conventions called to consider questions of moral and institutional eform that the Deacon towers, like Saul, a head above his brethren. He becomes transfigured, his lips seem touched with a live coal from the altar, and his eyes, a mild blue, blaze with the fervor of lightning along a midmight sky. This is due to the soundness of his early training in Sunday school, where ideas were wrought into his system and ripened into convictions that only fud adequate expression on such occasions in a torrent of fervid oratory.

The Question of Telegraph Poles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: How much longer are the various telegraph companies going to be permitted to plant their ngly eyestres about our city? It has got to be so now that hardly a street remains in New York which is not positively disfigured by these huge, crooked, worm-maten logs, railed telegraph poles. If the press and criticens would only take this matter in If he errors and collects would only take this matter in hand victorials it would not be lost see these corporations would be made to understand that their wastesern new could be used to understand that held wastes in construction some other theilhold variving wires than in paying long dividends in watered stors.

New York, April A. American Michael.

How Can be Go Without Money !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: How can I get to Brazil without money ! I know I shall have to ork my way, but what I mean is, to whom shall I go to t there? I am young, under 20, but willing to do any not of work to set there. ANIOUS TO GO. NAN YORK, April 2.

A Very Light Brown.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Will you please give the color of tony Hart's hair in one of your leanes during the week! You will oblige a few readers of your paper. F. W. Christy, 24 Liberty afreet, city.

It is Closed on Sundays.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please tell is if the Art Museum in the Park is open on Sundays.

New York, April 4.

Readers. Boston to Lose Control of its Police.

Secoping Out the Great Lakes-Growing Searcity of the Lobater. The sessions of the American Fish Cultural

INFORMATION ABOUT FISH.

Association were more largely attended yesterday than on the opening day. Some valua-ble information about fish industries was imparted, making the meeting of general interest, Prof. C. W. Smiley of the Smithsonian Indi-tution read official statistics from the fisher sa on the great lakes and Western rivers, covering a period of ten years. The testimony showed that, while the catch of fish equalled at the present time that of 1872, the apparatus for capturing them had increased nearly 50% per cent, and the supply was kept up by scooping in all that nets of small meshes would hold. thus destroying millions of small fry that might otherwise reach maturity and be of immense value. The best spawning ground: in the rivers and lakes had become deserted from the rivers and lakes had become deserted from this cause, and the most profitable fishing points, notably at Green Bay, had been ruited, A crisis had now arrived in which legislation was necessary to prevent the extermination of our whitefish, salimon trout, and other fish.

The grandfather of fish culture, as the Prosident called Selb Green, gave a disquisition in the rapid disappearance of sturgeon and striped bass from the North River. The United States Fish Commission had hatched and placed 155,000 fry of the sturgeon in the river during the past season; but unless sturgeon and bass were artificially bred on a more extensive scale they would soon be fish of the past. Mr. Green had bred bass and sturgeon in his shad-hatching lex.

The annual warning came from Boston, in a

tensive scale they would soon be fish of the past. Mr Green had bred bass and sturgeon in his shad-hatching lox.

The annual warning came from Boston, in a letter written by Mr. S. M. Johnson to Mr. Blackford, that unless the capture and sale of small lobsters was effectually prevented this favorite sen food must soon become extinct. Even now orders could not be filled with lobsters of the legal size.

Mrs. Lewis, well known as an advocate of wholesome cooking of food, received an invitation to address the assocation. She illustrated, in a pleasant and entertaining manner, the importance of connecting the proper cooking of fish with the culture of fish. She said that lish is, perhaps, the most wholesome food we have. Each fish has its peculiar qualities, and should be prepared for the table in a particular manner. This matter had created great interest in England. Mrs. Lewis was present at a meeting where the Duke of Westminster presided, and several noblemen took part in the delates. Fish, as a general thing, were not projectly cooked in New York. Too many were bolled and fried when they should be steamed. Lard should not be used too freely. A great deal also depended upon the sauce and dressing. Carp, which many considered insipid might be made as nutrificus and inscious as some of our best meats by right management in cooking.

Prof. John A. Ryder alarmed lovers of the oyster by a declaration, in a paper on the culture of bivalves, that the vast destruction of fish is small in comparison with that of oysters. No sea product should be so carefully guarded and protected. In order to have oysters whole some and palatable, they should be planted on suitable grounds. Unless attention and greater care was exercised in their propagation, our oyster beds would become as barron as those of England and France.

Prof. McDonaid started a most interesting discussion on the migratory habits of salmon, shad and other fish. His observations led him to the belief that the temperature of the water had the most to do with it.

became warmer than that of the oscan. The food of the fish follow the temperature, and the fish follow the food.

President Page had heard of some fish which returned so regularly that the owners of the waters called them by name as they swam no the shallow streams. One fish cultivator would say: There is Grant, followed by Ben Butler and Neal Dow; and here comes Anna Dickinson, side by side with Susan R, Anthony.

The Hon, Samuel McDonaid of Canada differed from Prof. McDonaid about the temperature of the water sending fish into and cut of rivers. Mr. McDonaid read statistics showing that there was a great falling off in the catch of saimon in the rivers of Canada lately.

A paper from Prof. Goode, illustrating the manner of catching the swordfish, gave the additional information that the flesh of the fish, particularly if young, was very palatable, and some portions of great delicacy.

The meeting adjourned, stricet to the call of the Executive Committee. It is likely that the association will convene in Boston next year.

GEN. CARY AT COOPER UNION.

is the Workingman's Salvation

Upon the invitation of Peter Cooper a large audience assembled in the Cooper Union last night to hear an address by Gen. Samuel F. Cary of Ohio on the labor question. On the platform were Col. F. A. Conkling, F. B. Thurber, Courtland Palmer, E. P. Miller, and other invited guests. Upon the nomination of Col invited guests. Upon the nomination of Col Conkling, Mr. Cooper presided, and an address which he had prepared was read, advocating the withdrawal by Congress of the present volume of bank notes, and the issue of an equal number of Treasury notes, receivable for all forms of duties and debts. At the close of the reading Mr. Cooper was led to the front of the platform by Col. Conkling, and in a brief address introduced Gen. Cary.

Gen. Carey said he believed he was the only man ever elected to Congress on a distinctively labor ticket. He believed, he said, that all legalized monopolies were legitimate objects of attack. He spoke against the prison labor contract system, and declared that the manifestations of discontent in various departments of

attack. He spoke against the prison labor contract system, and declared that the manifestations of discontent in various departments of labor are ominous, and pregnant with many dangers. It was not the 10,000 miners of Pennsylvania who struck recently, but the tweive men who employ them. His test as to whether workingmen had received their share of profits was for them to examine their pocketbooks and see if they had saved anything without cheating their backs, their bellies, their families, or their neighbors. He knew that some men would get rich on two nickels a day. They would drop one in a pocket, and as it dropped you could hear it sing the old hymn. "Farewell, vain world; I'm going home."

Gen. Carey advised the trades unions to vote the labor ticket. He believed that salvation can come to the worker only by honest, independent, and exercise of the right of suffrage. Resolutions against prison contract labor, in favor of a railroad commission, and opposing the bill to restrict the entry of timber lands were adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT TAX SUIT. The Court Deciding in Favor of the Standard Oll Company.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4.—This morning Judge Simonton filed an opinion in the case of the Commonwealth against the Standard Oil Company for the recovery of back taxes due the State. The Court holds that the Commonwealth is entitled to recover from the defendant company the tax on so much of its capital stock only as was, during the years included in the settlement, represented by the property and business of the defendant within the State. The Court also decides that penalities and interest can be collected. The conclusions of law upon the whole case are as follows:

First-Defendant was from any 1, 1-73, continuously, until the end of, the tax year 1875, a corporation of an other state doing business in this state within the mesh ingent intent of the tax year 1875, a corporation of an other state doing business in this state within the mesh ingent intent of the tax year 1875, a corporation of an other state doing business in this state within the mesh ingent intent of the tax year 1875, a corporation of an other state doing business in this state within the mesh ingent intent of the tax of the west in the good of the tax of the state of wealth is entitled to recover from the defendant company the tax on so much of its capital

John Sutherland's Drawn Poultry

From the World. Mr. John Sutherland served to a party of his guests a turkey which had been aided and draw and which was as fresh as it if stilled within twenty four hours. It had also not be of the taint with which the interest undiason to raminar, and settled in the interest undiason to raminar, and settled in the interest which to partock of it the question which the Beart of A. et al. has recently decided against Aiderman Boose without of course, the wrong way.

An Economical Engine. From the Boston Transcript.

A smokeless and sparkless locomotive was tested an Saturday afternoon on the Firthery Kairost The run was to Waitham and lack, a dictance of twent miles, with a consumption of 27 pounds of cumerated coal for the round trip. The average consumitate of coal for a twenty-mile trip with an ordinary encounds about 1.(20) pounds, thus showing a very large asymptomic fuel, besides the stopping of a form left guissing in road travelling—smoke and cinders.

Boston, April 4.—The legislative Committee a the Liquor Law will report a bill vesting the control the Boston police in a Board of Metropolitan Police. Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cour a safe and certain remedy can be had in Dr. Jay pecterant —Ads.